

# Pennsylvania: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,104 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 8,656 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Pennsylvania in 1996.
- Of all states, Pennsylvania had the seventh highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer, and the ninth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 66,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Pennsylvania in 1999,

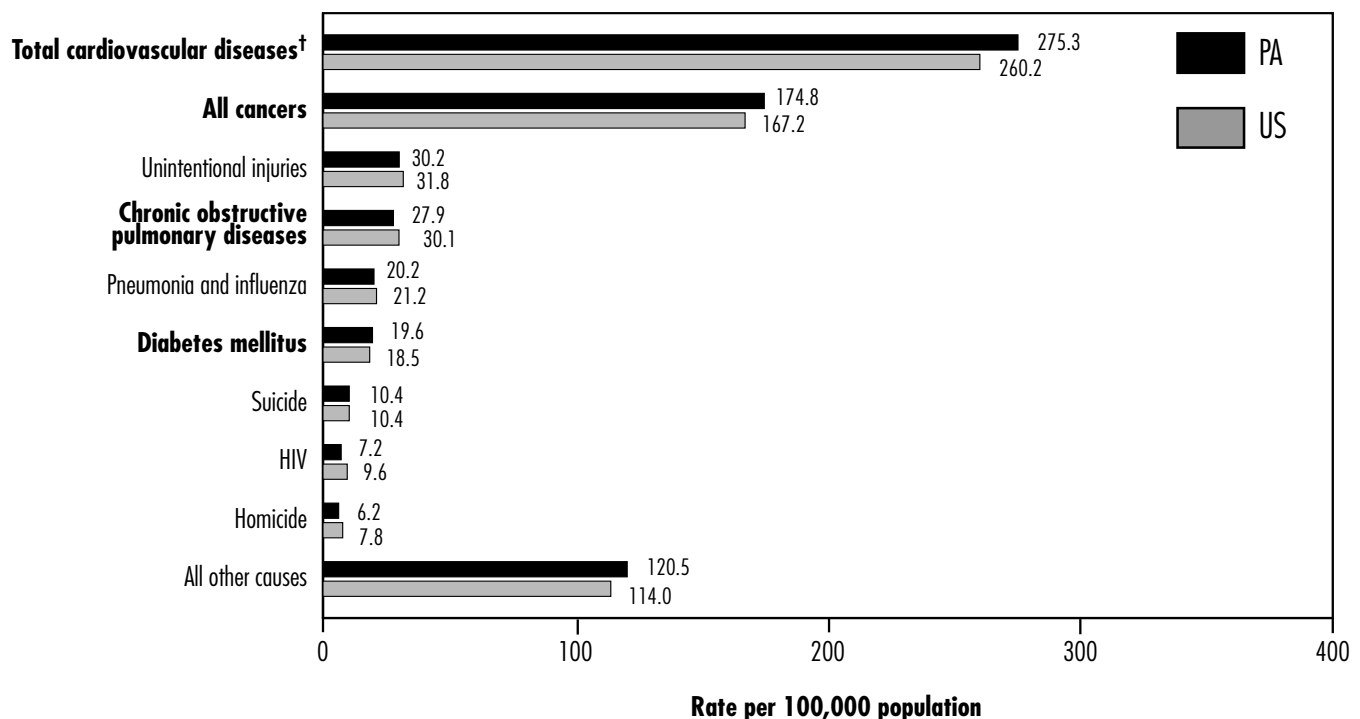
including 9,000 new cases of lung cancer, 7,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 9,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 10,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,700 Pennsylvania residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 502,559 adults in Pennsylvania had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,565 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,895 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were twice as high among blacks as among whites.

## Causes of Death, Pennsylvania Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (135.6 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Pennsylvania: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 35% of blacks, 23% of whites, and 16% of Hispanics in Pennsylvania.
- Forty percent of blacks, 32% of whites, and 28% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 75% of whites, and 72% of Hispanics.
- Pennsylvania had the fourth highest percentage of overweight adults according to self-reported height and weight.

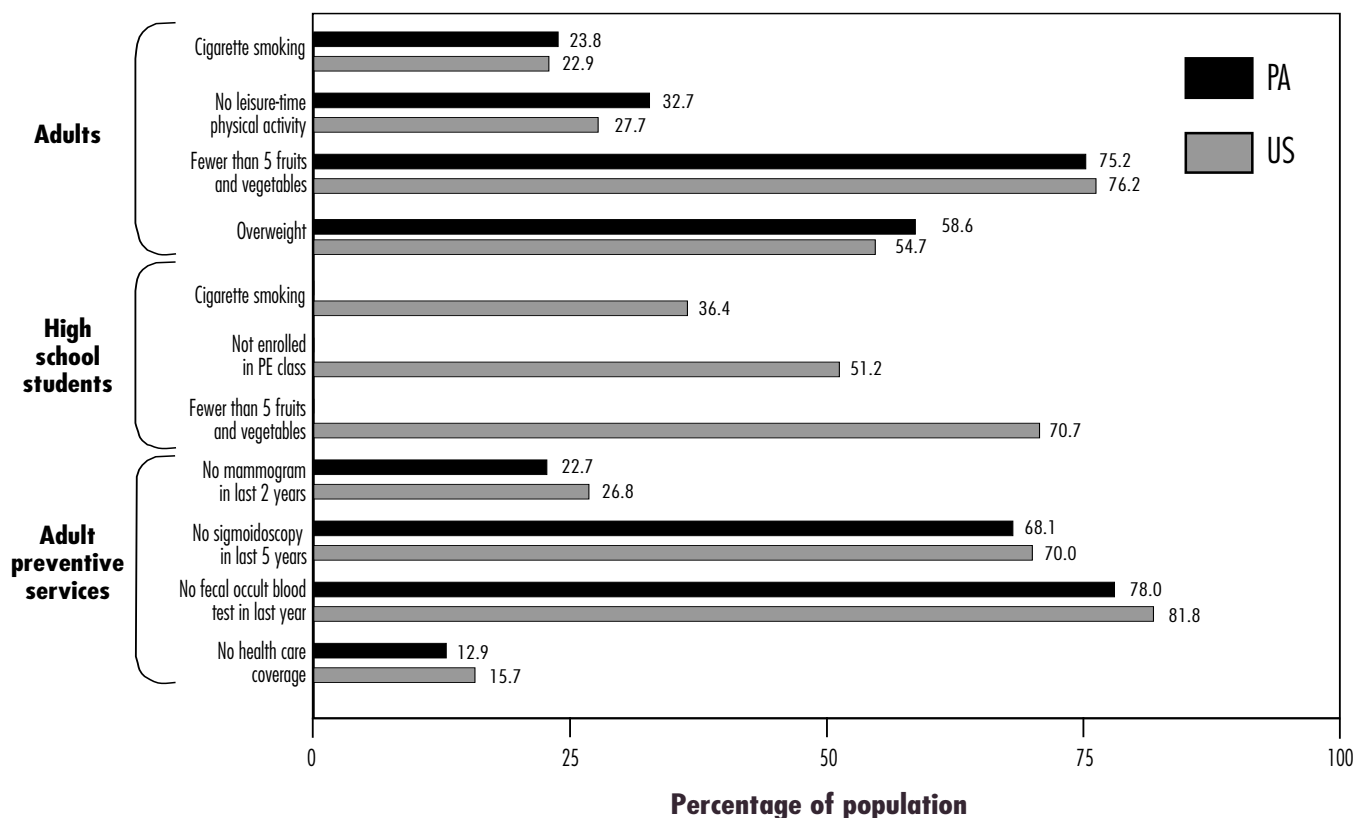
## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 16% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, almost 78% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Pennsylvania.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Pennsylvania Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.